

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.
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TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.
The Gazette will be pleased to receive any communication upon current topics. Anonymous communications, however, cannot be used. In all cases the writer's name and address, (not for publication) is a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1896.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio.
For Vice-President,
GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

For President Electors At-Large,
Joseph Wharton, William Waterbury,
A. E. Faxon, Peter L. Kimberly,
District Electors.

John S. Pearson, H. C. Prevost,
Allen B. Rorke, F. N. Brown,
Frank P. Hensley, J. V. Calan,
C. H. Miller, R. H. Shindler,
J. H. Huddell, George D. Swank,
W. F. Solly, A. C. White,
John Fritz, W. H. Randolph,
Henry L. Johnson, E. Wertheimer,
John L. Keady, Joseph E. Ryan,
J. H. Warren, E. E. Abram,
R. W. White, Indore Sobel,
Harison Ball, William Schaur,
D. W. Miller, J. C. Campbell.

For Congress at-Large,
SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, Erie,
GALUSHA A. GROU, Susquehanna.
For Congressman, Seventh District,
HUG IRVING P. WANKER, of Montgomery.

The cost of an application for a British patent is \$20, which includes government tax and all expenses.

THEY'VE had frost down in Maine, and it is probably safe to say that the gold standard will be held responsible for it by the calamity party.

THE Omaha World-Herald, the journal of which Mr. Bryan was at one time associate editor, and which now supports him for the presidency, intimates that insurance companies will not wop if they get an opportunity to pay claims against them with 60-cent dollars. In this The World-Herald is undoubtedly correct. It is the policy holders, not the companies who write policies, who will have occasion for grief.—Philadelphia Record.

A ST. LOUIS manufacturer has offered to pay his employees two Mexican dollars for every dollar due them in American money, but the workmen wisely prefer a dollar that is worth its face value. Yet there is enough silver in nine Mexican dollars to coin ten silver dollars in this country, at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. Let free coinage law be enacted, however, and the wage earner would not even get the equivalent of one Mexican dollar in exchange for a full dollar's worth of labor.—Philadelphia Record.

UNDER free coinage the silver mine owner will take 55 cents' worth of silver to the mint and have it coined into a 100-cent dollar. That is a good scheme for the owner of silver bullion. Now, why shouldn't the farmer be permitted to take a bushel of 60 cents wheat to the mill and have it made into flour that will sell for \$1.20? There is money in mining silver at 55 cents, but nighty little in raising wheat at 60 cents; and there are 1,000 farmers to one silver mine owner. Let both industries be protected, if the government is going into the business.—Indiana Messenger.

THE New York Herald's canvass of colleges of the country shows that the feeling among the heads of these institutions is strongly for McKinley, because of the declaration of the Republican party against free silver. These men are close students of affairs and possess the faculty of getting down to the bottom of a proposition. If it is logically unsound they are quick to perceive it. It requires little examination for them to realize that the free coinage idea is as wrong in economics as it is in morals, and that it is a positive menace to the honor and credit of the country and a deterrent to industrial prosperity.

ONE of the efforts of free silver is that business people are losing confidence and taking all possible precautions against future loss or disaster. Parties engaged in making loans and otherwise helping those who have business enterprise absolutely refuse to loan on bond and mortgage, unless for self protection a gold clause is inserted. In other words, it becomes more difficult every day to borrow capital, and when capital is idle, the working man is also idle. Capital can stand idleness and can trip it to Europe, the workman cannot stand it and can only trip it to the workhouse.—Reading Review.

IT is well to remember that France tried the free coinage of silver, and stopped it in 1870. When the Populists point to France as a prosperous, free silver country, the Populists either ignorantly or deliberately lie. France found it necessary to stop the free coinage of silver in order to maintain its parity with gold, when the bullion value of silver was greater than it is today. In France the experiment was tried and it failed. Ordinary wisdom ought to teach us to avoid such a disastrous experiment. But the Populists cranks seem to think that the United States is big enough to get along without international associations. No country in the world is big enough for that.—Philadelphia North American.

THE man who tells you that "free silver is a cinch" is the man who is badly in debt, and sees a dishonest way out of it. The man who wants to be sure that his savings are worth 100 cents on the dollar in any country in the world will promptly repudiate the repudiators and vote for William McKinley. You can't fool all of the people much of the time. Honest men everywhere demand honest money. Fifty-three cents dollars would depreciate values and completely demoralize industrial trade. With all the eloquence of Populism Mr. Bryan the people will never believe that 55 cents can be made equal to 100 cents in the markets of the world. The silver freaks are attacking the common sense of the community, and the community rebels.—Philadelphia North American.

MR. STONE ON SILVER.

A Strong Speech by the Congressman from Allegheny.

FALLACY OF FREE COINAGE

What the Success of the Populist Movement Would Mean.

PROTECTION AND SOUND MONEY.

He Says the Opinions of Bryan and Watson Are Revolutionary, or They Would Not Be Satisfactory to Altgeld and Tillman—There Cannot Be Two Standards of Value so Long as the Nations We Trade With Have One.

Congressman William A. Stone made a strong speech in favor of protection and sound money at a big meeting in Allegheny a few nights ago. He said in substance:

"The Republican party in convention at St. Louis declared for sound money and protection. The Democratic party in convention at Chicago declared for free coinage and free trade. The Democratic convention at Chicago was wild and revolutionary and did not represent the Democrats of this country. They are not fit to be trusted with the government—no more fit now than in 1890. We have struggled for four years under the conservative wing of the Democratic party—that wing which, while sticking down our industries, has tried to protect life and property. We all know how hard it has been. We have seen a man from years under the revolutionary wing of the Democratic party—that revolutionary wing which controlled at Chicago, under Altgeld and Tillman and Bryan.

"I know both Bryan and Watson. They are good men—I have nothing to say against them personally. I can say that their opinions are wild and revolutionary and are evidenced by the fact that they are satisfactory to Altgeld and Tillman. What I wish to suggest upon you is that no matter if you want to try, or would be willing to try the experiment of free coinage, the cost of that experiment is too great. First, we have to vote square for candidates nominated on a free trade platform, and by that not admit that we have been wrong all those years about protection, and this with the wretched example of free trade before our eyes under the present Democratic administration, and we will do all this, my Republican friends, to try an experiment. This free coinage cost silver, warranted to cure in one night.

"It has always been the case that whenever any new question or issue is advanced that promises to better the condition of mankind men will be found in all parties who will advocate it, whether it is right or wrong. So it was with the greenback issue and all other issues that have been exploded and laid upon the shelf. The owners of silver mines have for years been trying to increase the market for silver and raise its price. They are banded together in an effort to persuade the American people that free coinage will benefit them. Their purpose is selfish, knowing that it will benefit no one but themselves and a few dishonest debtors who wish to pay their debts with cheap money. If free coinage of silver would benefit the people of this country, and if it would bring better times and ease the burdens of the greatest number of the people, I would be glad to see it adopted, and the Republican party would be quick to adopt it, but it is because it will not do good, but great harm, that the Republican party is opposed to this nation by itself adopting it.

The Republican party declared its purpose at St. Louis to preserve the parity of free coinage with gold. One dollar of our money buy as much of anything as any other money would buy; to have our silver dollars buy as much as our gold dollar, as it does now anywhere in this country and in the world. But the convention that nominated Bryan at Chicago did not declare its purpose to preserve the parity of our money. They did not declare that a silver dollar under free coinage would buy as much as a gold dollar. Nowhere in their platform do they declare this to be their purpose. They simply declare for the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and let the consequences be what they may.

"If free coinage of silver would preserve the present value of a silver dollar as money the producers of that metal would make on the annual output nearly a hundred million of dollars, and no other living person would be benefited to the extent of a penny. But no one will have the audacity to claim before an intelligent audience that the present money value of a silver dollar would be preserved under free coinage. Each silver dollar of our present money has a value of 55 cents, and is required to make a dollar. They claim free coinage would increase the market price of silver bullion. It might, for a time, stimulate the market under false expectations. But free coinage would undoubtedly increase the production of silver largely, and it is necessary to suggest to an intelligent audience that increased prices never followed increased production of any product produced by civilized man? The annual silver product of the world is about 100,000,000 ounces, capable of being coined into about 800,000,000 silver dollars. This country alone produced in 1894 nearly 20,000,000 of silver (coining value). There is no doubt that free coinage will largely increase this production. Now what is the proposition? It is that our mints shall coin free all the silver brought to them, whether it be bullion or silver lumps or shoe buckles. It is not confined to the silver produced in this country, but an Italian with silver mine's half pound coin can go to our mints and get on the doorstep until they are soaked into money.

"We could stand free coinage but for one thing, and that is that they propose to make the silver coined at 16 to 1 a legal tender for all debts, public and private. By 16 to 1 I mean that a silver dollar shall contain sixteen times as many grains as a gold dollar. No one would object so seriously if they were content with simple coinage, but when they demand that the silver coined shall be a legal tender—that means that I can pay a dollar of debt with a piece of money worth only 50 cents—it means that my wages can be paid in 50 cent dollars. It means that the pensioners and all who receive fixed amounts of salary or fees shall be paid in 50 cent dollars. It means that taxes can be paid in 50 cent dollars, as well as interest on all obligations. It means if I owe you a hundred dollars I can pay you with a hundred silver dollars, and they being a legal tender you have got to take them. But it does not mean that I am obliged to sell you a dollar's worth of sugar or meat or flour for a silver dollar. But if I sell on credit you may pay with a silver dollar, but knowing that silver dollars are only worth 50 cents I will not sell you a dollar's worth of sugar until you agree to give me what kind of money you are to pay me, and if it is silver you will only get 50

FREE SILVER IN MEXICO.

Low Wages and High Prices—An Engineer's Experience.

The friends of free silver try to persuade us that it would not matter if the United States did go on a silver basis and was reduced to the same condition as Mexico (as it would be), "because," they say, "it is in Mexico in a very highly paid." Is it? That is what a correspondent of Dixie, the Southern newspaper, writes from Mexico—and no one will claim that Dixie is a goldbug organ or is interested in misleading railway men. The correspondent writes:

I was amused at the way one of the conductors with whom I talked referred to his salary. I asked him what his position was worth. "Well," he said, "that's a pretty hard question to answer. When the month is up the paymaster hands me out 150 Mexican dollars, and it depends upon what the market price of these dollars happens to be on that particular day as to what amount I have earned during the month. Sometimes the dollars are worth 55 cents each, sometimes 53 cents each, sometimes more or less; but the truth of it is I never know what I have earned until I investigate and learn the market quotations on Mexican dollars."

"Well," I said, "how do your expenses in Mexico compare with expenses that you would have in the United States?" "My expenses in Mexico are greater," he said. "For a while I was on the up-and-down of the road, and boarded at San Antonio, Tex. There I paid \$18 per month board. Now I am boarding in Torreon and pay \$40 per month board in Mexican money. But what goes hardest with me is that I have to pay so much for wearing apparel. If I could wear what is made here in Mexico I could get it very cheaply, but I have to buy American shirts, American shoes and hats, and, indeed, practically everything I wear comes from the United States. They don't manufacture articles of a character here in Mexico suitable for one, so when I buy a pair of shoes I have to pay double the value and the duty added. That makes this pair of shoes that I am wearing worth \$7.50 in Mexican money, and I could buy the same shoes in Texas for \$2.50 or \$3. The same is true about everything that I wear, and I'll tell you the truth, friend, when I've paid my board and settled for the things that I've been compelled to buy during the month I wouldn't be a welcome guest in a police guard."

What Free Silver Coinage Would Mean.

An honest dollar is a coin that will be accepted for 100 cents in any part of the commercial world.

The gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of pure gold. Put it in the pot and melt it.

"It has always been the case that whenever any new question or issue is advanced that promises to better the condition of mankind men will be found in all parties who will advocate it, whether it is right or wrong. So it was with the greenback issue and all other issues that have been exploded and laid upon the shelf. The owners of silver mines have for years been trying to increase the market for silver and raise its price. They are banded together in an effort to persuade the American people that free coinage will benefit them. Their purpose is selfish, knowing that it will benefit no one but themselves and a few dishonest debtors who wish to pay their debts with cheap money. If free coinage of silver would benefit the people of this country, and if it would bring better times and ease the burdens of the greatest number of the people, I would be glad to see it adopted, and the Republican party would be quick to adopt it, but it is because it will not do good, but great harm, that the Republican party is opposed to this nation by itself adopting it.

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THE silver dollar, which passes for 100 cents, no longer bolstered up by gold, would be worth exactly its melting pot value—its bullion value as the market prices.

With this depreciated currency in your hands, what would happen to you? You would be ruined.

This is the long and short of this free silver business. Vote for free silver if you will, but make all your preparations in advance for bankruptcy.

Further, let us suppose you have \$1,000 worth of stock, which is a safe investment in a building and loan association, your certificate dated, we will say, July 1, 1885, payable to you in full value when it is due, say 1900. You paid for it in silver, and you cannot ask for anything but silver; you vote for silver, showing your confidence. They pay you in silver, which means 55 cents against every 100 cents you have invested and waited years for. Is that a good bargain, or do you want 100 cents, which will buy full value? Draw this money out and melt it up; you get \$550 instead of \$1,000. Suppose you deposited \$1,000 worth of silver bullion, having it coined and give to you silver dollars to represent 100 cents, they retaining the 47 cents; or from your investment they make 47 cents and you lose 15? The working man receives a blow every year. That is why he should work against free silver.

HOW PARITY IS MAINTAINED.

Explanation as to the Effects of Limited and Unlimited Coinage.

In reply to a question from a life insurance policy holder as to the effects of free and unlimited silver coinage, Secretary Carlisle wrote:

"In case free coinage of silver should be established in this country, I presume insurance companies and all other institutions would continue to make their payments by checks and drafts on banks as heretofore. In my opinion the whole volume of our currency would sink at once to the silver basis and these checks and drafts would be paid in silver dollars or their equivalent, instead of gold or its equivalent, as is now the case."

"I presume no one supposes for a moment that it would be the duty of the government to attempt to keep the standard silver dollar, coined free for private individuals and corporations, equal in value to a gold dollar, or, in other words, that it would be the duty of the government to attempt under a system of free coinage to maintain the parity of the two metals. The dollars would be coined on private account and delivered to private individuals and corporations as their own property, the government having no interest in the matter and being, therefore, under no obligation to sustain them by guaranteeing their value.

"Under our existing system all silver dollars are coined on account of the government and are issued by the government in payment of its expenditures and other obligations, and it would be an act of bad faith, therefore, to permit them to depreciate."

FREE SILVER'S EVILS.

Startling Evidences in Colombia of the White Metal's Undesirability.

COST OF LIVING DOUBLE.

United States Minister McKinney's Great Object Lesson.

THE FACTS ARE UNDISPUTED.

It Is Shown That While Wages Have Increased Fifty Per Cent, Provisions and the Necessities of Life Have Gone Up About Two Hundred Per Cent—How Does This Help the Man Who Works for a Living?

The following letter, which eloquently shows the evils of free silver, has been received from Luther P. McKinney, United States Minister to Bogota.

Bogota, June 17.—As the money question seems to be the important question in the present political contest in the United States, I thought it might be of interest to know what effect silver legislation has had upon the people of Colombia.

Twenty years ago, in 1875, gold and silver were coined a legal tender for all debts, both being in legal tender for all debts, and at that time, owing to the scarcity of the white metal, silver was at a premium over gold of about 3 per cent.

About 1880 gold was at a premium, because the imports exceeded the exports, and as the balance had to be paid in gold it required a small premium to get the gold for the purpose. Up to 1885 the government continued to coin gold and silver, and at that time gold was at a premium over silver of about 20 per cent.

In 1885 congress passed a law that made gold and silver legal tender for all debts, the paper to be payable in "gold or silver" at the option of the government, this being an attempt to make silver at a par with gold.

Gold 100 Per Cent Premium.

This was an impossibility, for at once the gold all went out of the country and the government was on a silver basis, in spite of its efforts by legislation to keep gold and silver at a parity. From that time to this there has been no gold in circulation in Colombia.

The effect of this was to raise the premium on gold from 20 per cent. in 1885 to 100 per cent. in 1895.

At the present time, June 17, exchange on New York is 140, the price of exchange depending wholly upon the number of drafts upon the market and the demand for them. As the coffee crop is being shipped at this time and the merchants for certain reasons are not importing largely, the price of exchange is low.

In the department of Panama paper money is not used, silver being the only medium of circulation, the result being that silver in the other departments has been out of circulation, and paper is the only money used.

If one goes to market in Bogota and offers to pay his bill in silver, an advance of 50 per cent is lower in Panama than in other parts of the country; but he can find all the silver he can find at a premium of from 5 to 10 per cent, and send it to Panama and make a profit. Now, to show the effect of this upon the people of Colombia I will give facts that are well authenticated.

Prices Soar Upward.

In 1885, when gold was at a premium of 20 per cent, wages of workmen on the plains of Bogota were forty cents a day, and in the hot country sixty cents a day. At the present time wages are sixty and seventy cents respectively, an advance of 50 per cent. All provisions have increased in cost about 200 per cent. Meats at that time were selling for from twelve to fifteen cents per pound. At the present time they sell for forty and fifty cents.

House rents have increased from 100 to 200 per cent. Small tenements, such as poor people occupy, could be had in 1885 for \$3 a month; now the same tenements bring \$8. In 1884 and 1885 the Protestant minister of Bogota occupied a house for which he paid \$50 a month; at the present time the same house brings \$200 a month.

Mean Quality of Goods.

In 1885 table board could be had at the best of \$1 a day; now it is \$2 a day, and the proprietor of any store is much less money in the business than when he received \$1. Wearing apparel has not increased in price in proportion to provisions, but this is because the people are too poor to buy the goods they were in the habit of wearing before, and the merchants have placed upon the market the poorest quality of goods made in Europe for the market. The reason that merchants give for not buying more goods in the United States is that the goods are too good and the people cannot afford to buy them.

It seems to me that if the workmen of the United States will study this object lesson they will readily see that what they want is an honest dollar that will buy as much in the markets abroad as the dollar of any other nation.

Two Dollars for One.

If silver is coined in the United States at the rate of 16 to 1, while the gold in a gold dollar is worth 100 cents in any country in the world, and the silver in a silver dollar is only worth 50 cents, it is not plain that the experience of Colombia, and in fact all South American countries where it has been tried, will be the experience of the United States.

The gold will all leave the country, and it will require two dollars of silver to buy one dollar's worth of goods in the markets of the world, where gold is the standard.

The next question is, will the wages of labor be increased in proportion to the increase of the cost of living? The price of labor will always be governed by the law of supply and demand, while the cost of living will be governed by the value of the dollar that the laborer receives for his toil.

Free Silver Means Poverty.

Silver legislation in every country where it has been tried has been made a silver dollar equal to a gold dollar, and has resulted in poverty to the man who works, and the attempt in the United States can but give the same results.

Three years in this country has given me some practical knowledge of the effect of a silver and paper currency, and I send you the above facts, as they are well known to the people here.

Wanamakers.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, August 10, 1896.



Wanamaker's Seventh Annual Trade Sale of Furniture

Simple and Clear Information About

DISAPPOINTMENT

When our announcement of the Trade Sale of Furniture was made just one year since we assumed that we would never again be able to make statement regarding Furniture of equal interest to buyers.

But unexpected conditions exist, and the facts of the Seventh Annual August Trade Sale are far more interesting than those of any previous sale.

We announce more, better and cheaper Furniture than we did last year or in any former year.

FURNITURE

The stuff itself is better than ever before—it always was good, very superior, high class. But certain of the front rank makers were indisposed to place their goods in our Trade Sale, glad as they were to supply you through us at other times.

That is now changed. Very swell concerns not heretofore represented have abundant stocks in the collection, admitted upon our terms, not theirs.

The excluded manufacturers are numerous. Only such as produce worthy and reliable goods are among the chosen.

CAPITAL

You are invited to a stock of Furniture that represents at current retail values at least Four Hundred Thousand Dollars. Do not forget that this Furniture business is entirely retail. The great investment is made exclusively and especially for retail buyers. And the Trade Sale is not an aggregation of stock for next winter's business. It is a great collection for present sales—now. For people who are wise enough to anticipate autumn needs when they can get a great selection from which to choose and at the same time save money lavishly. You can lavish money by prodigality or by prudence, on your own bank account or on the world.

PECULIARITY

Our Furniture Trade Sales are unique. In almost every important business plan we enjoy the flattery of imitation. Not so with the Furniture Trade Sales. The idea was original here. It was exceedingly bold. It undertook to reverse the precedents of trade sale.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

A STORY OF BLACKIE.

How the Old Intellectual Giant Treated a Hardworking Student.

A correspondent who was a fellow student of the professor's in 1855 tells a story of the late John Stuart Blackie which well illustrates the way in which this famous teacher, who was sometimes very severe, could also be a kindly man when he came in contact with serious students.

The correspondent was preparing for his degree in classics and was spending a little time at Bremen. He had gone up to the Lion's Zoo and was lying beside a path reading the third book of Virgil's "Æneid" aloud. Suddenly he felt the touch of a stick on his shoulder, and, turning about, saw a tall, lean man, with a shepherd's staff slung loosely around his shoulders, by his side.

"You're reading Virgil, lad," said the man.

"Yes, sir."

"Let me hear you translate this," he commanded, and in a wonderful way he carried out a dozen lines of the poet, chosen at random.

The young man did his best to render it into English and then paused and scanned the lines in a faulty way, he thought. But the strange man was pleased to commend the student's effort.

Then the two walked together down to Castleton, the stranger talking eloquently and most instructively of the writings of the Greek and Romans. When their way parted, the man said:

"I suppose you don't know who I am?" "No, sir," the student answered.

"Well, I am Professor Blackie of Edinburgh. I dare say you have heard of me."

"Oh, very often indeed."

"Aye, ay," said the professor slowly and thoughtfully. "And I dare say you've heard that many folk think I'm a wee bit cracked," tapping his forehead with his finger, "but never forget, lad, that, as Tam Chalmers once said, a crack often lets in the sun."

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ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of DANIEL THOMPSON, late of Bristol, Pa., deceased.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate are requested to present the same in proper form, within thirty days after the date hereof, to the undersigned, at his office, in the City of Philadelphia.
DANIEL J. THOMPSON, Administrator.
GILKESON & WRIGHT, Attorneys.

ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of HANNAH DEVEL, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks Co., Pa.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate are requested to present the same in proper form, within thirty days after the date hereof, to the undersigned, at his office, in the City of Philadelphia.
DANIEL J. THOMPSON, Administrator.
GILKESON & WRIGHT, Attorneys.

ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of MARY HAGEMAN, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks Co., Pa.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate are requested to present the same in proper form, within thirty days after the date hereof, to the undersigned, at his office, in the City of Philadelphia.
DANIEL J. THOMPSON, Administrator.
GILKESON & WRIGHT, Attorneys.

Dr. C. E. King,
DENTIST,
202 Mill Street, Bristol,
(Over Purcell's Drug Store.)

The Marseilles Cottage,
101 S. Third Carolina Ave.,
Atlantic City, N. J.
MISS E. K. LEEDOM.
Address until June 1st, 1507 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

R. BUSEMAN,
BREAD AND FANCY CAKE BAKERY
AND ICE CREAM SALOON,
Bath and Otter Streets, Bristol.

DR. J. T. STRADLING
DENTIST,
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Bristol, Penna.

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In each county for one year to hire and superintend cattle, \$25 a month. State ages, experience and references. Address: H. B. HUBBARD, Co., 1025 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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SUMMER SHOES.
PRICES LOW.

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OF YARLEY BOROUG.
Subject to the decision of the Replian Nominating Convention.

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The only one in the world that will cure all kinds of skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, etc. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address: H. B. HUBBARD, Co., 1025 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Not one part but every part of HIRES Rootbeer tends toward making it the perfect temperance and healthgiving drink.

Runabout Wagons
Are New York's most popular urban and suburban vehicles. They are included in the Celebrated BIRCH CARRIAGES and HARNESSES, as well as other up-to-date rolling stock. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address: H. B. HUBBARD, Co., 1025 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE QUAKER REMEDIES.
QUAKER CHILL CURE a positive cure for all kinds of fevers, agues and malarial fevers. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address: H. B. HUBBARD, Co., 1025 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

QUAKER BILIOUS AND CONSTIPATION PILLS a never-failing remedy for biliousness, constipation, etc. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address: H. B. HUBBARD, Co., 1025 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

QUAKER DYSPENSIA TABLETS a certain and reliable cure for indigestion and dyspepsia. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address: H. B. HUBBARD, Co., 1025 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

QUAKER PLE OINTMENT an unsurpassed remedy for all kinds of skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, etc. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address: H. B. HUBBARD, Co., 1025 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

QUAKER RHEUMATISM CURE a certain and reliable cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address: H. B. HUBBARD, Co., 1025 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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